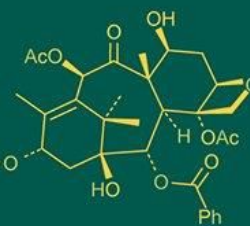
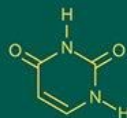


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The problems faced by the rice growers and obtain the suggestions from them regarding adoption of control measures practices of different insect pests in rice crop in Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh

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Abstract

The study was conducted in Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh state during the year 2020- 2021. Farmers indicates that the majority of respondents (81.25%) thought the seed treatment technique was complicated, unfavourable weather conditions. The rice farmers reported the key service and supply issues: like lack of plant protection equipment locally (58.75 percent), lack of required inputs in the village at the proper time (56.25 percent), When it came to credit and economic issues, the majority of respondents (77.50 percent) said that high insecticide costs and In terms of other issues, the majority of respondents (66.25 percent) believe that dealers are selling substandard agro-chemicals in the market.

Keywords: Problems, rice growers, suggestions, adoption, control

Introduction

Rice is the most important and extensively grown food crop in India and it is the staple food for more than half of the world population. The main agricultural crops grown in the district of Janjgir Champa are paddy crop and maize. Rice is a major crop for most of the world's population. It is also the main source of greenhouse gas methane, which is responsible for approximately 40 million tons or 10% of global emissions each year. Sustainable rice production practices that reduce water consumption and fertilizer demand can control the rising methane emissions and ensure the livelihoods of millions of small farmers.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh state during the year 2020- 2021. "Adoption of rice growers regarding control measure practices of various insect pests of rice crop in Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh." A sample of 80 rice growing farmers was drawn using simple random sampling technique with 71 equal allocations. Personal interviews were conducted using a pre tested structured interview schedule.

Results and Discussion

Table 1. indicates that the majority of respondents (81.25%) thought the seed treatment technique was complicated, unfavourable weather conditions and lack of knowledge, about appropriate doses of insecticides (78.75%), followed by lack of resistant variety (68.75%), lack of knowledge regarding biological control (67.50%), the major technical problems faced by the respondents in adopting various insect pest control measures in rice crop were a lack of knowledge about proper insecticide selection (51.25 percent) and a lack of expertise in producing and using solution (38.75 percent). The rice farmers reported the key service and supply issues: like lack of plant protection equipment locally (58.75 percent), lack of required inputs in the village at the proper time (56.25 percent), and lack of insecticides and pesticides in the village (42.50 percent).

Table 1: Problems faced by the rice growers regarding adoption of control measures practices of different insect pests in rice crop

Sl. No.	Problems	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
A.	Technical			
1.	Lack of resistant variety	55	68.75	III
2.	Complicated procedure of seed treatment, unfavourable weather conditions	65	81.25	I
3.	Lack of knowledge regarding biological control	54	67.50	IV
4.	Lack of skill in preparing solution and its use	31	38.75	VI
5.	Lack of knowledge, about appropriate doses of insecticides	63	78.75	II
6.	Lack of knowledge about appropriate selection of insecticides	41	51.25	V
B.	Service and supply			
1.	Non-availability of insecticides and pesticides in village	34	42.50	III
2.	Non availability of recommended inputs in the village at proper time	45	56.25	II
3.	Non availability of plant protection equipment's locally	47	58.75	I
C.	Information			
1.	Lack of information regarding control methods of insect pests	26	32.50	IV
2.	Lack of information regarding various methods of insect control technology	27	33.75	III
3.	Lack of information regarding ETL	31	38.75	II
4.	Lack of information and technical guidance from RAO's & other agencies	45	56.25	I
D.	Credit and economic			
1.	High cost of insecticides	62	77.50	I
2.	High cost of inputs	51	63.75	III
3.	Poor condition of farmers	52	67.50	II
4.	Non availability of credit in time	43	53.75	IV
5.	Insufficient subsidy	41	51.25	V
6.	Financial institutions are located far away from the village	35	43.75	VI
E.	Other			
1.	Fear of natural hazards	30	41.25	IV
2.	Lack of extension activities in the village like exhibition, demonstration, Kisan mela and field trips etc	33	37.50	V
3.	Dealers are selling spurious agrochemicals in the village	53	66.25	I
4.	Lack of credibility of dealers	47	58.75	II
5.	Lack of knowledge about mechanical, biological, cultural methods of insect pests' control	46	57.50	III

It is observed from the data in Table 4.21 that major problems regarding information were expressed by the maximum number of the respondents 56.25 per cent having lack of information regarding technical guidance from RAO's followed by Lack of information regarding ETL (38.75%), lack of information regarding control measures of various insect pests in rice crop (33.75%), the main information challenges experienced by rice growers in adopting control measures of various insect pests in rice

crop were lack of information regarding insect pest management methods (32.50%).

When it came to credit and economic issues, the majority of respondents (77.50 percent) said that high insecticide costs, poor farmer conditions (67.50 percent), high input costs (63.75 percent), non-availability of credit on time (53.75 percent), insufficient subsidy (51.25 percent), and financial institutions located far away from the village (43.75 percent) were the most pressing issues.

Table 2: Suggestions given by the respondents regarding adoption of control measures of various insect pests in rice crop (n=80)

Sl. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Training should be given regarding different control measures of various insect pests in rice crop	62	77.50	I
2.	Information on different control measures of various rice insect pests should be given with the help of TV, radio, newspaper and RAOs etc	51	63.75	VI
3.	More extension efforts should be done to aware the farmers regarding different control measures of various insect pests in rice crop	43	53.75	VIII
4.	Extension activities should be increased in the village like demonstrations, farmers day, group discussion, exhibitions, etc	55	68.75	IV
5.	Participation of farmers should be increased in Kisan mela, field trips, exhibitions etc	32	40.00	XV
6.	Knowledge should be provided regarding seed treatment methods	42	52.50	IX
7.	Skill demonstrations should be organized regarding use of different plant protection equipment's	39	48.75	XII
8.	Recent technological information's should be provided through leaflets, pamphlets, bulletins etc to the farmers	40	50.00	XI
9.	Proper precautions should be taken during the use of insecticides	53	66.25	V
10.	To aware the farmers regarding more use of potassic fertilizer	49	61.25	VII
11.	Training facilities should be increased regarding ETL and preparation of insecticides solution, concentration etc	37	46.25	XIII
12.	To adopt the insect resistance varieties	23	28.75	XVII
13.	To adopt the light trap, trap crop, pheromones trap, biological control measures	29	36.25	XVI
14.	Proper planting distance should be maintained.	33	41.25	XIV
15.	Government check should be increase on dealers to sell out the appropriate insecticides etc	41	51.25	X
16.	Subsidy facilities should be increased on plant protection aspects	59	73.75	II
17.	Credit facilities should be increased and process should also be quick and easy	57	71.25	III

In terms of other issues, the majority of respondents (66.25 percent) believe that dealers are selling substandard agro-chemicals in the market, followed by lack of dealer credibility (58.75 percent), lack of knowledge about mechanical, biological, and cultural methods (57.50 percent), fear of natural hazards (41.25 percent), and a lack of extension activities in the village, such as exhibits.

Conclusion

Majority of the farmers showed medium level of overall adoption of recommended technology. Among the various problems identified by the respondents, inadequate availability of quality seed at proper time, Lack of knowledge about scientific cropping pattern and cropping system and their method of application, non-availability of improved implements and other critical inputs such as FYM/organic fertilizers etc. Through good education and training, demonstrations, field excursions, and correct leadership, it is critical to manipulate their education and expertise. The demonstration of the application of various insect pest control techniques in rice crops may thus aid in altering attitudes, persuading rice farmers, and encouraging the adoption of various insect pest control measures in rice crops.

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